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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US96/05992 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 30 April 1996 (30.04.96)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 08/434,223 4 May 1995 (04.05.95) US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> OWENS CORNING [US/US]; Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, OH 43659 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> RAPP, Charles, F.; 1648 Golden Drive, Newark, OH 43055 (US). MATTSON, Stephanie, M.; 686 Earliglow Court, Newark, OH 43055 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> BRUESKE, Curtis, B. et al.; Owens Corning Science & Technology Center, Building 54-1, 2790 Columbus Road, Granville, OH 43023-1200 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> GLASS COMPOSITIONS AND FIBERS THEREFROM  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Fiberizable glass composition with increased levels of BaO are suitable for insulation. These glasses have physical properties which allow current processes to fabricate them into insulation. The glasses also meet proposed German regulations regarding KI $\geq$ 40.		

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## GLASS COMPOSITIONS AND FIBERS THEREFROM

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to sodium barium borosilicate glass compositions.

5   Fibers from these compositions make glass fiber insulation.

### BACKGROUND ART

Glass fiber insulation is well known and has been a commercial product for a long period of time. The insulation is made from intertwined soda lime alumina borosilicate glass fiber which a binder holds together. The binder may be any suitable  
10   material but quite commonly is a phenol-formaldehyde resin or a ureaformaldehyde resin. These binders are well known, and a spray nozzle generally applies them to the glass fibers as hot gases attenuate the fibers from a rotating device, commonly called a spinner. A conveyer collects the binder-coated fibers in the form of a blanket, and heat cures the blanket to produce the final insulation. The process produces various densities by varying  
15   the conveyor speed and the thickness of the cured insulation.

The German government has proposed regulations for glass fibers. Glass fiber compositions meeting the regulations are considered to be free of suspicion. The problem, however, for the manufacturer is to produce glass fibers which meet the regulations and standard criteria. These glasses must meet the proposed regulations, be  
20   fiberizable in standard wool processes, have sufficient durability, and have acceptable insulating properties.

### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

We have developed glass compositions which meet all the criteria. Our glasses have a high BaO content, a high soda content, and contain small amounts of  
25   alumina. The glass compositions meet the proposed German regulations. They have a numerical index (KI) greater than or equal to 40. Standard wool processes easily produce fibers from these compositions. The difference ( $\Delta T$ ) between the temperature where the glass has a viscosity of 1,000 poise and the liquidus temperature generally is 50°F (28°C) and is often 200°F (111°C) or greater. Durability as shown by fiber weight loss is  
30   good and is often less than 5% fiber weight loss after 24 hours in water at 205°F (96°C).

**BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION**

We made measurements of viscosity, liquidus, and durability for a number of glasses with  $KI \geq 40$ . The measurements indicated a compositional region of glasses which are useful for production of glass fiber insulation. This range is as follows for the major

5 components:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	$SiO_2$	45-60
	$Al_2O_3$	0-3
	$B_2O_3$	0-20
10	$Na_2O + K_2O$	12-22
	$MgO + CaO$	0-14
	$BaO$	2-35

and less than about 10% of any or all of  $ZnO$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $ZrO_2$ ,  $SrO$ , or  $Li_2O$ , the total being 100% by weight, wherein each glass composition has a KI value equal to or greater

15 than 40.

More preferably, the glass compositions consist essentially of:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	$SiO_2$	45-57
	$Al_2O_3$	0.8-3
20	$B_2O_3$	0-18
	$Na_2O + K_2O$	12-22
	$MgO + CaO$	0-14
	$BaO$	2-30

and less than about 5% of any or all of  $ZnO$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $ZrO_2$ ,  $SrO$ , or  $Li_2O$ , the total being 100% by weight, and wherein each glass composition has a KI value equal to or greater than 40.

Even more preferably, the glass compositions have a  $BaO$  content of 5 to 30 weight percent and less than about 2% of any or all of  $ZnO$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $ZrO_2$ ,  $SrO$ , or  $Li_2O$ . Even more preferably the glass compositions have a  $BaO$  content of 12 to 25 weight percent, and less than 2% of any or all of  $ZnO$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $ZrO_2$ ,  $SrO$ , or  $Li_2O$ .

Insulation products of these glass fibers can be produced from a conventional fiber-forming process.

The German regulation requires a numerical index (KI) greater than or equal to 40 to be considered free of suspicion. The index is calculated by  $KI = \Sigma (Na_2O, K_2O, CaO, MgO, BaO, B_2O_3) - 2Al_2O_3$ . This places severe restrictions on alumina levels and anything not included in the index, such as silica. The obvious choice is to lower alumina to very low levels. These glasses, however, have poor durabilities and most could not be fiberized by a standard wool process. We discovered that high BaO levels yielded glasses with significantly improved durability and fiberizability by standard processes.

We designed an array of glasses to show the effect of glass composition in this narrow field on select properties. All glasses are shown together with measured properties in the following table.

Examples of the compositions are given in the following table. All the glass compositions have KI index of 40 or higher.

Example 1

Glass fibers of the present invention have the following compositions. Most of the compositions have measured forming temperatures (the temperature where the viscosity of the glass is about 1,000 poise) and liquidus temperatures.

**TABLE****Weight Percent**

<b><u>Ingredients</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>SiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>56.4</b>
<b>5 Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Na<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>MgO</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>10 CaO</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>BaO</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>ZrO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>15 Temperature °F (°C)</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>1761</b>	<b>1789</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>1747</b>
<b>for Viscosity of</b>	<b>(1039)</b>	<b>(1028)</b>	<b>(947)</b>	<b>(948)</b>	<b>(961)</b>	<b>(976)</b>	<b>(948)</b>	<b>(953)</b>
<b>1,000 Poise</b>								
<b>Liquidus</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1498</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>1548</b>	<b>1553</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>1567</b>
<b>Temperature °F (°C)</b>	<b>(829)</b>	<b>(-)</b>	<b>(814)</b>	<b>(805)</b>	<b>(842)</b>	<b>(845)</b>	<b>(859)</b>	<b>(853)</b>
<b>20 KI</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>
<b>Durability</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(% Wt Loss of</b>								
<b>Fibers After</b>								
<b>24 Hours)*</b>								
<b>25 *Exposure to water at 205°F (96°C)</b>								

<u>Ingredients</u>		<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.5	54.4	55.2	54.8
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7
	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	15.2	15.4	-	-
5	Na <sub>2</sub> O	14.5	14.4	15.5	16.5
	K <sub>2</sub> O	0.8	0.8	-	-
	MgO	2.6	2.6	-	1.8
	CaO	7.2	7.2	-	4.0
	BaO	2.0	2.0	27.7	21.2
10	TiO <sub>2</sub>	2.0	0.1	-	-
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.3	0.3	-	-
	ZrO <sub>2</sub>	-	2.0	-	-
	Temperature °F (°C)	1714	1740	1882	1867
	for Viscosity of	(934)	(949)	(1028)	(1019)
15	1,000 Poise				
	Liquidus	1538	1551	-	-
	Temperature °F (°C)	(837)	(844)	(-)	(-)
	KI	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.0
	Durability	-	-	-	-
20	(% Wt Loss of Fibers After 24 Hours)*				
	*Exposure to water at 205°F (96°C)				

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CLAIMS

1. Fiberizable glass compositions suitable for insulation consisting essentially of:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
5	SiO <sub>2</sub>	45-60
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-3
	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-20
	Na <sub>2</sub> O + K <sub>2</sub> O	12-22
	MgO + CaO	0-14
10	BaO	2-35

and less than about 10% of any or all of ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SrO, or Li<sub>2</sub>O, the total being 100% by weight, and wherein each glass composition as a KI value equal to or greater than 40.

2. Fiberizable glass compositions suitable for insulation consisting essentially of:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	47-57
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.8-3
	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-18
20	Na <sub>2</sub> O + K <sub>2</sub> O	12-22
	MgO + CaO	0-14
	BaO	2-30

and less than about 5% of any or all of ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SrO, or Li<sub>2</sub>O, the total being 100% by weight, and wherein each glass composition as a KI value equal to or greater than 40.

3. Glass compositions according to claim 2 having a BaO content of 5 to 30 weight percent and less than about 2% of any or all of ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SrO, or Li<sub>2</sub>O.

4. Glass compositions according to claim 2 having a BaO content of 12 to 25 weight percent and less than about 2% of any or all of ZnO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SrO, or Li<sub>2</sub>O.



5. Glass compositions according to claim 1 having the compositions of:

	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Weight Percent</u>
	SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.5
	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.9
5	B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1.5
	Na <sub>2</sub> O	12.4
	K <sub>2</sub> O	6.0
	MgO	1.1
	CaO	3.1
10	BaO	17.8
	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.2
	ZrO <sub>2</sub>	2.5

6. Glass fibers having glass compositions according to any one of claims

1 to 5.

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7. Glass fiber insulation comprising a collection of glass fibers according

to claim 6.

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No  
PCT/US 96/05992

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C03C13/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C03C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US,A,5 055 428 (R.M. PORTER) 8 October 1991 see claim 1	1,2,6
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	--- US,A,4 289 518 (J.A. BATTIGELLI ET AL.) 15 September 1981 see table 2	1-3,6,7
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